

OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY

A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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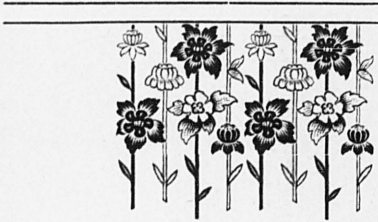
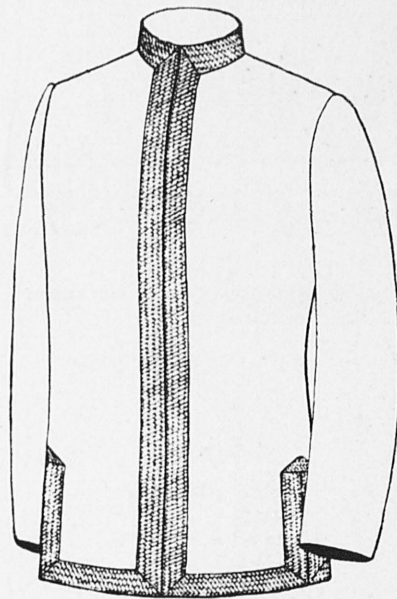
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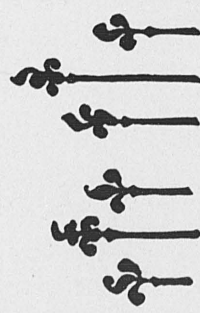
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ARE WE A MILITARY PEOPLE?

BY CAPTAIN JOHN A. DAPRAY, 23D U. S. INFANTRY.

WHenever discussions that hinge upon the point of the military capacity of governments, arise, the most natural tendency is to compare from military standpoints one people with another, especially as regards organizations and armament. In such comparisons of military establishments, the United States, of course, is always at a disadvantage and it is then that

some apologists seem to take refuge in the comforting reflection that we are what we are, because we are not a military nation. Oddly enough this idea has been so commonly asserted and accepted that it passes at home and abroad, largely, if not wholly, as a current fact, which is seldom disputed, even amongst ourselves, and for which alleged fact mortification or excuse seems not to be deemed at all necessary. Indeed, it is the boast of some political theorists, that our gigantic progress as a nation, our achievements in agriculture, commerce and the trades, are mainly due to the fact that our people have been untrammelled by those military compulsions so dreaded and hated in the older countries—a theory possessing certain elements of truth, yet it would nevertheless seem to be a sound principle of political economy, that the fruits of labor should be reasonable secure under all conditions likely to arise. Surely that country most desirous of peace, most opposed to war, best deserves peace and avoids war, by being ever ready to meet the most formidable foe. A people prepared to fight in defense of national honor, property, home and right, need not fight except when honor, home and right are actually attacked, and then fighting becomes the most sacred reciprocal obligation of government and citizen, to which each should lend fullest support. But these are well recognized political axioms.

Now aside from the question whether we really suffer by comparison in respect to our military system, or the lack of it, if it be intended to assert only that we are not a military nation, to this proposition there can be no dissent, for in the light of facts and history it must be admitted that we are not. But if the term military nation is meant to indicate that we are not a military *people*, then it is time that issue should be joined.

A military nation, strictly speaking, is one that fosters, encourages and maintains at all hazards a strong and ever-ready military force to which every peaceful interest of the citizen is subordinated. Of course we are not that. On the contrary, so far as the State itself is concerned, it has manifested little if any, tendency in the direction of military purpose or ambition. Therefore, it goes without saying that we are not a military nation in the generally accepted interpretation of that term. But a military people we are, always have been, and bid fair always to be. As a nation, except in the emergency of war, less has been done to stimulate the military tendencies of our people, and still less to formulate any uniform plan for military organization, than in almost any other government in the world.

On the contrary, we have had preached to us since the days of the Declaration of Independence, doctrines most emphatically opposed to a standing military establishment, and, despite the obligations imposed by the Constitution, the Government has persistently neglected the organization by law of the military bodies within the States. Indeed, this apparent aversion to a military establishment, based as it was upon early experiences in our history, seems to have furnished some ready leaders of a narrow political school, opportunity and pretext for the fallacious doctrine that the theory and principles of our Government were from the beginning opposed to a

military establishment of any kind.

Despite this doctrine, however, it must be admitted by those who read the Constitution of the United States that Congress was vested with fullest powers "To raise and support armies" and to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining militia to an extent not limited. That same instrument made the President the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the militia of the States when called into the service of the United States, all of which provisions clearly showing that even the makers of our constitutional laws foresaw necessities to which their successors have been largely blind. As far back as 1792, when the first militia law was enacted as a Constitutional Amendment, it was proclaimed that "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." Every able-bodied citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 was required to be enrolled as a militiaman and every citizen after notice of his enrollment was required to be provided at his own expense with the necessary implements of war of his grade, which were guaranteed against every action of debt and guarded by the law as the most sacred possession of the citizen. That law, although a dead letter, still

remains in force, and ever since the time of its enactment the citizen when called upon has carefully kept faith with the Government. There are men to day who possess as heirlooms the weapons which their ancestors used on the battle-fields of the Revolution, and the most sacred memories of some cluster around the antiquated flint-lock which some ancestor purchased for himself under the law of 1792.

But despite every doctrine of government, despite all the inherited antimilitary theories and prejudices of the few, despite all the fallacies of statecraft and the petty purposes of politicians, our people have constantly maintained their natural military instincts, characteristics and nature, which made them as quick and as willing to go voluntary to the front in '61 and '63, when called out by the President, as they did in 1776, when without a call of government, they hastened to the defense of a common cause. Of course there are some, indeed there are many, who will dispute this assertion, but it will do no harm to discuss the matter, especially at a time when certain bellicose nations of the old world threaten us, and the periodical strike of a horde of angry foreign-born citizens has but recently been averted.



COLONEL GEORGE F. LELAND
COMMANDING 20TH INFANTRY.

In answer then to the captain query, it may be asserted that we are a military people naturally and physiologically, with a strong natural admiration for soldiers and that deep rooted fondness for martial music which enslaves our nerves and muscles, and exercises them involuntarily. Note the crowds of all ages, sexes, and conditions, that follow the military processions through the streets of our cities. Recall, if you please, the interstate military contests which people throng to witness and note the hurrahs of welcome that greet the return of the winners of the prize drill cups. Search the records of Congress and count the many unanswered petitions of the people for more tents and more guns for their citizen soldiers, and examine the many half-considered, half-matured schemes for militia organizations that die because of feelings and opinions not shared by the people.

Glance back again to the statute books and discover that the only law providing for military mobilization in time of war was the law enacted 105 years ago. Under that law the militiamen, if armed and equipped as therein provided, and as is still prescribed, the volunteer militiaman would become the guy of the streets. Think of a modern people governed by a law which provides for the ludicrous spectacle of a dragoon with a brace of flint-lock pistols and pistol holsters covered with bear skin, or riflemen, armed with flint-lock muskets and carrying bullet pouches and powder-horns; yet such is the provision of the unrepealed militia law, which, if literally obeyed as laws should be obeyed; would send an army into the field, as if arisen from a century old grave. Not only that, but this same militia law provides that each regiment shall consist of two battalions, each battalion to be composed of five companies, a tactical organization cast aside in this country generations ago.

If then our people, with so little encouragement from the State have maintained the military instinct intact, how much greater must be their capacity and natural aptitude for military service than those people of the so-called warlike nations of the old world, where compulsory military service is the common burden of citizenship from ages varying from 17 to 45. In Germany, for example, that so-called model military nation of the world, the laws of compulsory military service—which the compiler tells us are among the mildest in Europe—in 1895, out of 437,000 young men registered, required 228,000 to fill the annual military contingents. Is it any wonder that in that country military laws become the bugbear of citizenship and drive thousands of people annually into exile to escape military service? Unlike Germany, the United States, aside from its small Regular army, appropriates only \$400,000 a year with which to arm and equip the State militia, and which if divided as contemplated, according to the pro rata representation in Congress, would be distributed among less than 50,000 men—not enough money, by the way, to buy a half rifle per man. Yet the Army Register shows 112,000 uniformed militiamen. How many more there would be if the increased appropriations so often asked for were made, could only be ascertained after the fourteen millions of arms-bearing citizens had been made aware of the new opportunity for additional organizations. To keep alive their martial spirit, Germany, France, Russia, and other military nations, essay to fan the flames of military enthusiasm by huge mobilizations and gigantic reviews. In Europe the enforced military service snatches men away from their business and their homes at great personal sacrifice to join in demonstrations and display of possible military power. But when war comes are Germans, or Frenchmen, or any other people, one bit more quick or ready than Americans to shoulder the rifle and assemble at the front? What general of modern times has commanded an army of a million volunteer soldiers such as Grant commanded when he was four years younger than either Wellington or Napoleon on the field of Waterloo? What people in bivouac or battle ever evinced greater endurance, greater forbearance, or more persistent purpose, than the men who fought in the War of the Secession? And yet they are the people who thus suffered, the people whom some of us are wont to say are not military. They are the people whose natural martial spirit the National Government refuses or neglects to encourage in time of peace. That war costs the Union six thousand millions in money debt, the death of 359,496 persons, the wounding of 246,712 others, and the treatment in hospitals for diseases of over six million men.

It may not be improper now to inquire into the cause of this governmental apathy as regards our military establishment.

This Government was, of course, founded on a theory. or it might be more proper to say, was founded on principles. The chief of all other principles was the segregation of all rights of citizenship within the single citizen. Out of that principle of investing the single citizen with the right

of self-government, was developed the theory of citizen sovereignty and the anomalous creed that the subject is the master of the ruler. All of these notions of a government "Of the people, for the people and by the people," were the natural results of the age of revolution and reform, when a pioneer people, seeking liberty and happiness in a new country, being still pursued by the jealous authority of the mother country, rebelled against what they regarded as an assumption of powers and the invasion of rights. When the conflict was precipitated by the incident occurring in Boston Harbor, naturally the military arm of the home government was exercised. At that time there was little or no military organization in this new country, but there suddenly sprang into existence a legion of fighting men—a legion of arms-bearing citizens—an untutored legion wherein every man was a tactical unit and a tactical leader of himself in action. But what child in the land has not felt his blood boil when reading the accounts of the murderous assaults of the British, and the forbearance practiced by our patriots before there was military organization enough to fight that immortal battle of Lexington. Naturally the arrogant British military were regarded as instruments of the despotic King ruler. To the new liberty loving people, the military was the only power which could effectually deny them their rights, and not even after they had gained their independence and established their complete national autonomy, did political agitation permit them to forget the alleged dangers of a permanent military arm, and this, too, in spite of constitutional provisions for an American army. Then and ever afterwards, when good Americans seemed likely to remember that had it not been for the little army suddenly organized to withstand the English onslaught, National American Independence could not have been achieved, and that national strength was to be found chiefly, if not alone, in the developed war capacity of a nation, the cry of the politician, the creature whose cry is always to the passions and prejudices of man, was "Down with the standing army." From that time on the political doctrine was preached by the professional politicians, that because England had an army which had at times, especially under the Stuarts, threatened the destruction of the rights of Britons and later was counted a threatening menace to the colonial rights of Americans, therefore our country, even after the establishment of our infant national government, should never maintain an army of its own.

Even some of the most patriotic Americans imbibed this idea, which which after all was a tradition borrowed from England in her earlier and weaker days when the King of England, James I., proclaimed the divine right of kings, and parliament asserted the people's right to representation in government as the birthright of the subjects of England.

A glance at English history will show how strong and lasting was this prejudice of the people, born of that conflict between the king and his army on one side, and the people and their representatives on the other. For example, the deep rooted opposition of parliament to the housing of British soldiers in times of peace, shows the constancy and extent of the people's former dread of the military power. The efforts to establish a permanent barrack system in England show that up to the beginning of the present century, the English people themselves were so afraid of the alleged menace of the military that not all the eloquence of the renowned William Pitt could induce parliament to authorize the expenditure of any money for the housing of English troops, which, by the way, was postponed until 1801. Indeed, it was one of the usurpations of power of that ready statesman, for which happily he was never called to account, that the first money which was placed at the disposal of the Barrack-Master-General was money appropriated for a different purpose. But England, at least since the days of Charles I., has never found any real menace in her modern military or need of another Cromwell. On the contrary, she has prospered and grown strong under its zealous and patriotic watchfulness. In the beginning she was afraid to allow her noble gentry to officer her battalions, lest they as representatives of royalty, might use their power for ends of rivalry and usurpation. Subsequently, seeming to realize that there was danger in allowing her lower classes to hold the military power, lest another obscure captain should develop into another dangerous Cromwell, she changed back again to those who had in the beginning been regarded as the natural leaders of her army.

In times past the evils of military power were necessary evils, and a student of social evolution must conclude that powers could only be first established by force, and that all government is necessarily origin. Among the savages and primitive races the strongest man by his own powers became chief, and the strongest clan governed the tribe. In the beginning force alone could rule, and all early governments were developed by the strongest fighting elements. Naturally too the earlier governments were all more or

less transitory and experimental, for it was a struggle for the survival of the fittest. For example, the Greek City States, as Benjamin Kidd expressed it, were essentially units, each cherishing its own independence and as a rule, seldom remaining long free from war with its neighbors. Gradually they developed every shade of political constitution, but in all of them the military spirit dominated. In the Roman empire the highest illustration of military power was given, which, perhaps, was according to that reasonable theory of divinely constituted evolution, which held that the world had to be dominated by some one great power, to prepare for the coming of the new religion of Christ which burst upon the world when Rome was mightiest. It took twelve centuries, it is true, to abolish the slavery, methodized and extended by the Romans; but as Christianity advanced men became free and slavery weakened. It was then that the great principle of humanity was fixed in the history of mankind—the great dividing line of human rights established. Later, as feudalism passed away, the military power became weakened and the civic state became stronger. But there could be no strength without military power in reserve, and no nation but ours has ever undertaken to exist without it. No nation except one situated like our own, perhaps, could have lived so long with so little attention paid to her military power.

The careful students of our institutions understand all this, and they realize that whatever antipathy existed against a standing army in the days of our forefathers, practically died out many years ago. But politicians are still alive to the situation and too often see in it opportunity for appealing to the so-called patriotism of the masses, but which as a matter of fact is commonly nothing more than an appeal to the ignorance of the masses and caste prejudice. It is not the standing army of which the smaller politician is really afraid; he is more afraid of a few thousand anarchists—a half million or more foreign exiles—the more or less scattered communities of allegedly esteemed newly-baptized citizens from abroad, all of whom make cowards of certain political leaders. It is politically more dangerous for a politician to favor an increase of any power and especially of a military power which is apt to be exercised against these new fledged citizens and aliens in our midst, than any other scheme to check their mob-like violence and rapine.

Now as a matter of fact the American people bear no ill will toward a standing, regular military establishment. Despite the political shibboleth of "Down with a standing army," despite the persistent effort of political demagogues to use this idea to fan the flames of prejudice and distrust between people and government, trade-unions and authority, labor and capital, it must be generally admitted, that no people are so enthusiastically fond of the military as the people of the United States. They now at least recall the fact, that neither the Regular nor volunteer army of the United States, has ever evinced, in any manner whatsoever, the least disloyalty to the best interests of patriotic Americans. As a matter of fact, the people of the United States have shown more readiness and enthusiasm in applauding the valorous deeds of military heroes than any other country in the world. From the battle-field of Lexington to that of Appomattox Court House is written one long constant and unchanging tribute to the dead and living heroes of wars. From the days of Washington, it was from amongst those who distinguished themselves on the battle-field that was selected a President of the United States. Since the days of Abraham Lincoln, all but one of the Presidents of the United States voted for and elected as such, were military heroes, and that one exception seems but to prove the rule and to demonstrate the freaks of politics. Thus we see that Washington and his compeers in the War of Independence,

Jackson after the War of 1812, Taylor and Tyler after the Mexican War, Grant, Hayes, Harrison, and now McKinley, as military heroes in our last lamentable war, all stand as proofs of the one great fact that the American people yield to loyal soldiery homage and reverence second to that of no nation in the world. For a while after the War of Secession, hardly a man in either House of Congress but what had a war history. To-day in the City of Washington there is not a conspicuous corner in the numerous parks of the capital where some proud monument has not been lifted to the heroic dead. Not only there but everywhere between the two oceans with money contributed by the national, state and municipal governments, and by private contributions, have been erected within the past generation a hundredfold more monuments than any other country can boast of. We are getting to be, if we are not already, the most monumental country in the world, and arrayed against the political demagogue and his efforts to make bad feeling and distrust between the people and the Regular Army, is the fact that most of these monuments, in this monumental country, are erected to American soldiery.

But even something more substantial than marble and bronze bears testimony to the kind feeling due the memory of the dead. We are appropriating about one hundred and forty million a year in pensions, and since 1866 have appropriated two billions of dollars for those who have been incapacitated on battle-fields and those whose sacrificed lives left helpless widows and children to the nation's care.

The most inconsistent feature of the speeches of the political agitator is the fact that while he would forever keep down the military, he is constantly endeavoring to foment international trouble by appealing to the prejudices of the masses by every means of jingoism. The War of 1812 but for the politician might have been averted. The War of 1847 is alleged to have been begun for political reasons, and some day when the hearts of men are fully known and understood, it will be found that but for the politician the terrible fratricidal war of 1861 to 1865 might have been averted. Our present relations with Spain we pass over as too near to warrant comment.

The politicians have made every effort to restrain or prevent appropriation of necessary money or to provide for necessary reforms and changes in military tactics through professed fear. It is the same old fear that the representatives of the people doubtless

had prior to the War of 1812 when the enemy marched straight to the national capital, sacked the city and burned the house of the President. It was the same old fear that held down the military and restrained and restricted military organization and armament prior to the war of 1861 when the only national armory possessed by us at the time could turn out but thirty rifles a day. In 1861 even with an extra force and enlarged facilities the Springfield Armory—then the only federal gun-shop—turned out 13,802 guns, whereas under the calls for troops in that year 700,680 men were supposed to be under arms. At that time it became necessary for us to ransack the junk-shops and out-houses of European arsenals in order to secure necessary weapons for the legions that took the field. They made it necessary then to have an army fighting with a dozen different makes of weapons and they make it necessary now in our present short war to send our Regular Army and our volunteer forces into the field with different arms and different systems of tactical organizations, which, to say the least, leads to great embarrassment. The strategy of war may never change, but the tactics of battle-fields are constantly changing and being modified with the advance of military science and improved weapons.

(To be Continued.)



COLONEL O. C. BOSBYSHELL,
COMMANDING NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

"BOYS REMEMBER THE MAINE"

BY DANIEL FORBES LOCKERBY.

Rap ! rap ! merry hammers kept clicking away,
And soon a new warship sped down the launch-way ;
Her plunge in the water seem'd eager to take
And war she seem'd ready and willing to make.
A swift powerful cruiser and destined for fame,
As she leaped in the water

"Was Christened The Maine."

We saw her bedecked in her bridal array,
With flags and with streamers midst-wildest huzza,
As proudly she glided, the multitudes cheered,
As this queen of the sea in glory appeared.
All hearts leaped for joy as we all did proclaim
'She's fair as a bride'

"Boys remember the Maine."

Equipped as a cruiser we saw this fair queen,
As her anchors she weighed and strode down the stream.
Giant guns in their place, a brave, gallant crew—
T'was a sight to inspire one this warship to view.
As 'queen of the navy' we shouted her name
'As a cruiser she's peerless'

"Boys remember the Maine."

A vision of beauty, the pride of the sea,
A giant upholding the flag of the free ;
Her mission to ward off oppression and wrong,
The friendless and weak to defend 'gainst the strong ;
Our honor and glory and laws to maintain
With joy and with pride.

"Boys remember the Maine."

The gem of the Antiles is deluged in blood,
Where the red gory stream o'er flows like a flood ;
Where down-trodden victims in agony cry
For help as they hopelessly struggle and die
By the sword and the torch of merciless Spain
To Cuba she steers

"Boys remember the Maine."

Obedient to duty she hastened away,
When called to Havana she made no delay,
To find if 'twere possible some sort of way
The blood and the tears and the anguish to stay.
On a mission of peace—one friendly to Spain,
Behold her in Cuba

"Boys remember the Maine,"

She enters the harbor, salutes are exchange'd
Twixt two friendly powers who've ne'er been estrang'd ;
To the place of her anchorage she is assign'd
By the harbor master, so courteous and kind (?)
Lo there ! now behold her ! the guest of proud Spain
In Havanah with *horror* !

"Boys remember the Maine."

The cut-throats of Spain to traditions so true,
Determined to murder commander and crew,
Have anchored her over a gun cotton mine,
Then ! friendship they pledged over bumpers of wine.
Behold her blown up ! whilst the guest of proud Spain
'An accident only' (?)

"Boys remember the Maine."

The stars had begem'd the ethereal sky
And captain and crew felt no danger was nigh ;
The sailor-boys slept, free in dream-land to roam,
Were soon with loved friends in the bosom of home.
Then ! were mangled and torn by the malice of Spain
Then ! they sank in the mud

"Boys remember the Maine."

Two Hundred and Sixty brave sailor boys die,
By the foulest of treachery mangled they lie,
And mutely 'gainst Spain evermore testify,
'Gainst her hedious perfidy silently cry.
Their cry, bloody Spain ! shall not be in vain ;
Their deaths we'll avenge

"Boys remember the Maine."

The pride of the sea, the bride and the queen
In beauty and glory no more shall be seen ;
The giant upholding the flag of the Free
A sepulchre only is all we can see.
Her heroes were murdered by lecherous Spain,
While sleeping ! were murdered !

"Boys remember the Maine."

This splended defender of country and home
By the crime of the century lies overthrown ;
The shout of the sailors so gallant and brave
No more shall be heard 'bove the roar of the wave ;
We'll see to it, Comrades, you've not died in vain ;
For *Cuba* you've ransom'd !

"Boys remember the Maine."

When by hand of assassin to death you were cast
'Twas then Freedom's banner you nailed to the mast,
Cementing our nation in bonds of true love,
Witnessed nowhere, except 'tis in Heaven above ;
'Twas then that you sounded the death-knell of Spain
And Cuba made free

"Boys remember the Maine."

As Sigsbee again makes his way to the sea
Let three rousing cheers stir the land of the Free.
Three cheers for his comrades who with him survive
Whilst the pirates of Castile they go to chastise.
We wish them God-speed as they settle with Spain
And sound loud the cry

"Boys remember the Maine."

All hail ! Captain Sigsbee, three cheers for "St. Paul" !
And again for yourself and your sailor-boys all.
As you stand on the deck as you sweep o'er the sea
Our prayers shall go with you victor'ous to be
And whenever, wherever you sight bloody Spain
Brave hero ! we'll trust you

to "remember the Maine."



BATTERY "B" PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY,
LOCATED AT PITTSBURG, CAPT. ALFRED E. HUNT, COMMANDING.

RESOLUTIONS TENDERED TO CAPTAIN ALFRED E. HUNT,

BATTERY B, PA. ARTILLERY, U. S. V.

ON November 27, when the battery was mustered out of the United States service, the following resolutions, signed by every member of the organization, were adopted:

Whereas, we, the members of Hampton Battery B, Pennsylvania light artillery, U. S. V., are about to disperse to our several homes and vocations after some months of service rendered by us to the government of the United States in the war with Spain; and while our service has been variable and at times subject to the hardships of active duty in the field, both in this country and in Porto Rico, we feel we should tender this token of our respect and esteem to Captain Alfred E. Hunt, our commander, for the interest and untiring efforts manifested by him in our behalf for our health,

efficiency and welfare throughout the campaign; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned members of Hampton Battery B, Pennsylvania light artillery, U. S. V., tender to Captain Alfred E. Hunt our sincere and heartfelt thanks for all he has done for us during the war, and that we feel, in parting from him, that we leave a commander of whom any organization might well be proud; and it is further

Resolved, That we pledge in the future (as well as we claim with pride that we have earnestly given in the past) the hearty support and good will of every member of the battery, and in this, our parting hour, we wish him God-speed and a kind and loving farewell.



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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

\$1.50 per annum, six months 75 cents, payable in advance. Subscriptions may be sent by Express, Draft, Money-Order or Registered Letter. Do not send checks on Local Banks; send Draft on New York or Philadelphia. Make all remittance free of Exchange, and payable to CHARLES J. HENDLER. Postage Stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at senders risk.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldier's should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

IN re-organizing our State Forces there should be assigned an additional Infantry Regiment to the First Brigade, which has always been the smallest of the three brigades. The Twentieth Infantry would be a valuable acquisition; this would give us the First, Second, Third, Sixth and Twentieth. The State Fencibles Battalion and the Grey Invincibles Battalion are equivalent to another Regiment, with the Troop and Battery, it would then have the same strength of the Second Brigade, which consists of the Fifth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Regiments of Infantry, with Battery B and the Sheridan Troop attached.

To the Third Brigade, which consists of the Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth and Thirteenth, might be added the Eleventh Infantry, which is a remarkably fine body of men. This Regiment is located in counties which heretofore have had no representation in our State Force. An additional Troop and Battery, attached to this Brigade and located in Scranton, would prove of great importance to this section of the State

TWENTY-FIVE poor fellows, former members of the Ninth and Seventy-first New York Regiments, who were unable to secure their former positions, after being mustered out of the Volunteer service, were seen shoveling slush and snow into carts around Union Square on December 1st. Several of them appeared in their uniforms, and when spoken to about the matter said they were unable at the present time to secure any other employment, and while not used to this kind of labor found it necessary in order to exist. Many of them looked thin and haggard and clearly showed that they had gone through a siege of fever. We think a good course to pursue to prevent such cases would be the adoption of a rule which exists in Belgium, and of which Consul Roosevelt at Brussels writes to the State Department: "A competitive examination was recently held in Belgium to fill one-thousand positions in the Railroad service. The competition was confined to volunteer soldiers in active service, ex-volunteers having served for five years and favorably recommended by the War Department, and ex-volunteers, who, though not having served five years, had obtained the rank of noncommissioned officers and held honorable discharges."

OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY joins the Hampton Battery B in their soldierly and feeling tribute to their retiring commander, Captain Alfred E. Hunt, who is one of Pennsylvania's noblest sons.

After a long and tried service of nearly a quarter of a century in the National Guard of Pennsylvania he retires with the best wishes of a gracious command. As for the service, it loses a brilliant officer and friend, and the last of its original Artillery Captains.

OUR regular force will soon consist of fifty-four Regiments of Infantry, fifteen Regiments of cavalry, ten Regiments of sea-coast or heavy artillery and two field regiments of artillery, and two regiments of engineers. The maximum strength of each regiment will be one thousand men. The general officers will consist of one General, two Lieutenant-Generals, six Major-Generals and eighteen Brigadier-Generals of Infantry, one Major-General and two Brigadier-Generals of Cavalry and one Major-General and two Brigadier-Generals of Artillery. This plan of re-organization is meeting with great favor in the army.

ONE of our Military contemporaries, in speaking of cases of disorder which have occurred in Manila, Porto Rico and Cuba terms our volunteers an "American Military Police." This is a grave mistake and is discouraging to men who have sacrificed their business and family ties to serve the Government. In any great crisis our Country will always have to depend on its noble volunteers, as it is not expedient for us to maintain a large standing army, therefore statements of this kind might prove prejudicial to future enlistments of volunteers.

A movement has been started among National Guard officers to establish under state control a school of officers. It is proposed that an officer within a short time after his election by a company shall attend this school for at least one month, where he will be instructed in other things than what is contained in the book of tactics. The examination given officers, heretofore has been only in drill regulations and they were not required to know anything about the method of drawing supplies or how to care for their men in the field.

TO be a successful officer in the state service is far more difficult than many persons imagine. To start with, the captain is bonded for \$1000, which makes him responsible for such State property as may be issued to the Company; the next requirement is the purchase of his own outfit, which at the lowest price will cost him \$75, then he must be a man of some standing in the community, a good tactician and a most essential qualification for him is to be a judge of human nature. He should also be familiar with the forms prescribed for military correspondence; he must be impartial in all of his appointments of non-commissioned officers, and without, being too familiar with his men, encourage them in all undertakings for the best interest of the command. He should also be somewhat of a diplomat in order to bring out a fair strength on Company drills and State duties throughout the year. When his membership decreases he should be able to muster new recruits at once, and in fact be strictly up to date in every detail, so as to have his men constantly in hand and with him.

The lot of the volunteer officer was far different from the above; he may have been a judge of human nature or not, a tactician or otherwise, the routine of the Company work went on just the same, without any great exertions on his part; his men were always at hand, and when a duty was to be performed the order was simply given and the men responded accordingly. The first sergeant was invariably the "Boss" of the Company, and here the squad system could be carried out to perfection. A certain responsibility rested with every individual, which lightened the captain's burden very materially. As for his books and papers and clerical work he invariably had a good clerk, selected from the enlisted men of the Company, and of course was under no obligation to this individual. It will not be long before you will hear the general remark by such officers who will re-organize their companies and continue in the State service, "how different when serving Uncle Sam."

ONE of the greatest acts that our State Legislature could perform at its next session, would be to pass a bill granting an appropriation for its National Guard, sufficient not only for its maintenance for two years to come, which has been the custom of that honorable body, but to relieve the several organizations of the terrible burden of carrying mortgages on buildings that are intended as a defence for the State and protection of State property, and in addition to provide suitable armories for such commands as may be sadly in need of them.

Nearly all Philadelphia organizations are at the present time in a crippled condition regarding the payments of the interests on these mortgages and

there is no telling when the holders of these precious documents will foreclose on them.

Our western metropolis, Pittsburg, has no armory, worth speaking of, and it would be a very easy matter, at some critical time, for a mob to break in these old school houses and former exhibition buildings and use our own weapons against the guard.

The next largest city, Scranton, a section consisting of nearly 60% foreign population, and with one of the finest regiments (Thirteenth) in the country, possesses nothing but a ramshackle structure.

Wilkes-Barre, Scranton's sister city, is more fortunate; the Ninth Infantry of that place has the finest armory in the State. It was built for defensive purpose, and could stand a great deal of storming, although not quite so large as some of the Philadelphia armories.

There are perhaps six or seven fair armories throughout the State, owned by separate companies; how they ever managed to erect these structures without the assistance of a State appropriation seems perfectly wonderful. The officers of these organizations must have been Napoleons of finances.

Reading, the fourth largest city of our state, is at the present time without a military home. Company "A" of the Fourth Infantry, located at this place, formerly occupied the green room on the stage of one its theatres, and when no performances were held the Company was permitted to use the Auditorium for drill purpose.

Pottsville, Allentown, Harrisburg, Oil City, Corry, Erie, Johnstown, Williamsport, and a few other cities are a little more fortunate, having been able to secure fair quarters in public halls at a rental of \$250 to \$300 per year. This rental exceeds from \$50 to \$100 the amount appropriated for that purpose. In these cases the Captains are frequently obliged to make the difference, either by way of entertainment, or through the personal subscription of its members.

While the National Guard of Pennsylvania in military excellence is far superior to what it was ten year ago, its members are less enthusiastic in the way of going down in their pockets to "keep things moving."

This is a critical time for our Guard, owing to its re-organization, and, no doubt, were the Legislature to act liberally in January, it would prove an incentive for many of the officers and men to re-enter the service, although at the present time they are very tired of the former drudgery.

THE Editor of "Our State Army and Navy" wishes to offer his regret, at the lateness of the December number. The delay was unavoidable, owing to several weeks illness of Mr. Hendler which confined him to bed, and he was unable to secure the service of a person familiar with this class of work.

Personal Mention

CAPTAIN HENRY JACOBS, Company F, 6th Infantry, after a service of thirty years in our State Force, and four years in the United States Volunteer Service, being a veteran of two wars, retires from the Guard.

He is a born fighter, and throughout his career served the State and Nation faithfully. While a severe disciplinarian, he was also a good friend to the enlisted men.

He was private in Company "B" Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry April 20th, 1861; discharged July 26th, 1861, expiration of service.

He was Sergeant Company "F" 51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, September 16th, 1861; Second Lieutenant, "F" 51st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, November 1st, 1874 to date, October 31st, 1864, served until close of war.

Was Commissioned Captain National Guard Pennsylvania, September 28th, 1869—re-commissioned March 18th, 1875—re-elected September 30th, 1879, October 24th, 1884, October 18th 1889, and October 19th, 1894.

A matter worthy of note is that our present Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart was the First Sergeant under Captain Jacobs.

His successor in all probability will be First Lieutenant James R. Hunsicker, who is well known in military and social circles, and was formerly an Aid de Camp on the Governor's staff. He is a nephew of our First Brigade Commander, General John W. Schall.

Sergt. Richard Wotowetz has been elected First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, Geo. Fetterolf, appointed Assistant Surgeon, Quartermaster Sergeant, A. M. Robbins, appointed Second Lieutenant and Quartermaster, all of Battery D.

Colonel Thomas Potter, Jr., is preparing a place by which a Naval officer of our State force will be represented on the Staff of Governor Stone, Commander in Chief, of the State service.

This will be the first appointment of a Naval officer and it is earnestly hoped that Commander John S. Muckle will be the person selected.

One of the most popular and soldierly men in the Penna. Vol. service was Private Harold Palmer, First Infantry.

The Palmer's, from away back, are of fighting stock. During the present war, Frank J. Palmer, served as First Lieutenant, 3rd Penna. Vol. Infantry, and C. Norman Palmer, served in Battery "A" Penna. Vol. Artillery with distinction.

Captain Artemas W. Deane, First Infantry, who resigned Dec. 20th, is one of the most popular officers in the Service, having served Nineteen years in Co. "D". His long and honorable connection entitles him to the retired commission with the highest rank held. Lieutenant Thomas B. Thomas will no doubt succeed Capt. Deane, and Lieutenant Sinnickson and First Sergeant John Osborn will be promoted to First and Second Lieutenants respectively.

Colonel A. J. Logan, 17th Infantry accompanied by his staff is making up a tour of inspection of the several companies in his command.

This is the proper thing for a Regimental Commander to do, and shows that he is thoroughly interested in their welfare.

Dr. W. C. Wallace is mentioned as the successor of Capt. A. E. Hunt, in Hampton Battery "B".

The retirement of Major H. C. Groome is a great loss to our service, while Adjutant of the Third Infantry his services were invaluable to Colonel Ralston and likewise when Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade and as Aide-de-Camp on the Division Staff. We understand the Major has gone to the Hot Springs and intends to their establish himself in business. Our best wishes are with him.



COLONEL WENDELL P. BOWMAN,
COMMANDING FIRST INFANTRY.

RIOT SERVICE.

WHEN State troops are called into action for the suppression of riots or enforcement of the law, or for any service in aid of the civil authority, they are governed by the general regulations of the Army, and their officers are responsible only to their military superiors. The nature of the service required is designated by the official representing the civil power, and the officer in immediate command of the troops is governed by tactical considerations only in respect to the method by which he accomplishes the desired end. It is purely a tactical question as to the manner in which troops shall use the weapons in which they are armed, whether by fire of small arms and artillery, or by the use of the bayonet and sabre, or by both, and at what stage of the operations each or either mode of attack shall be employed. This tactical question is decided by the officer in immediate command of the troops according to his judgment of the situation.

It is the duty of troops engaged in such service to accomplish the desired results without unnecessary violence, and to stop the destruction of life as soon as lawless resistance has ceased. Punishment does not belong to the troops but to the civil authorities, and as soon as forcible obstruction of the execution of the laws has been overcome and civil authority re-established, the functions of troops engaged in such service terminate.

Troops employed in the suppression of riots should, if possible, be sufficiently strong in numbers to remove from the rioters every reasonable hope of successful resistance, and to establish order without conflict or the loss of life.

The law requires that before forcible measures are taken to disperse a mob due notice shall be given, so that all well disposed persons may retire peaceably. After such notice has been given, if tactical considerations permit, ample time should be allowed for the innocent to separate themselves from the lawless and to disperse. In the earlier stages of riot a large proportion of every mob consists of mere spectators and idlers, attracted by curiosity and not meaning to aid in a breach of the peace. If such persons are not warned to retire, and are attacked by troops as forming part of the mob, natural combativeness will prompt many to resist, and enemies of the peace will be made of persons originally well disposed. Too hasty action on the part of troops will also obviously entail injury to innocent persons and unnecessary destruction of life. All persons remaining, with whatever intent, after notice to disperse has been given, will, however, be considered in the eyes of the laws as disturbers of the peace.

The appearance of troops alone is often sufficient to overcome resistance without resort to force. It is important that a mob should realize at the outset the mechanical character of bodies of men acting under military authority, as well as the fact that any aggressive act, or any indignity to the uniform they wear, will be resented by troops with deadly effect and apparently without compunction. Men excited by passion become cowed upon finding that they have no power to excite similar passion in their adver-

saries; but, on the contrary, that their attacks are met with a cold-blooded resistance, so well directed that it produces injury out of all proportion to that which they themselves are capable of inflicting.

Officers in command of troops engaged in riot service should display the most absolute coolness and require the greatest precision of movement on the part of their men. Rioters should at no stage of the operations be permitted to throw missiles of any kind at troops or make unduly violent demonstrations with impunity, as nothing so emboldens a crowd as passive resistance.



CAPTAIN LUTHER F. CRAWFORD, SHERIDAN TROOP, TYRONE, PA.

In city riots a squad of police should accompany each body of troops to make arrests when so directed by the commanding officer, retaining persons arrested in their custody until an opportunity occurs to place them in a jail or other secure place. In square formations, police should march inside and can be used to dash out and arrest ringleaders or persons making unduly violent demonstrations. If, however, arrest is resisted, the troops should at once either enforce it or shoot the person or persons resisting.

Orders for the assembly of troops during riots should be issued with as much secrecy as possible, and should enjoin secrecy. Members of the National Guard repairing to their armories in obedience to such orders should not appear on the streets in uniform.

Means of communication between armories and headquarters should be carefully considered. In cities, unless the wires have been destroyed, the telephone can be largely relied upon, supplemented by orderlies. Orderlies should be dressed in citizens clothes and should have other access to the headquarters to which they belong than by the regular entrances. Headquarters within sight of each other may communicate by means of signals, but in all cases communications at once be established and subsequently

maintained.

Every officer who may be required to move troops through a city or town, under orders to preserve the peace, should provide himself, if possible, with an accurate map of the place or a reliable guide, or both. He should be particularly posted in regard to the location of squares, parks and other open spaces. If scouts are required, men disguised in civilian's clothing should be employed.

Under no circumstances should any part of a crowd be allowed to remain upon a sidewalk, thus threatening the flanks of troops and possibly precipitating a conflict. The sidewalks of a street, by reason of their elevation and because persons upon them are protected from attack on the side toward the buildings, are important strategical places. If a small body of troops is obliged to force its way through a wide street where the square formation is impracticable, complete possession of one sidewalk is better for their advance than the center of the street, as in the former case only one flank is exposed.

The flanks of a column of troops, passing through turbulent portions of a city, should be protected by flankers selected if possible with regard

to their skill as marksmen. The right flankers should watch the windows and housetops on the left side of the street, while the left flankers should watch those on the right. The flankers of the rear company should form a semi-circle in its rear, facing about whenever necessary to fire. As a measure of precaution, at street crossings where large crowds are assembled, the flankers of the first company may be ordered into the ranks, and its platoons, under command of the chiefs of platoons, turned to the right or left respectively, and advanced, if necessary, to drive back the crowds; as the column passes these platoons fall in again as the rear company. When more serious opposition is expected troops should be moved in the "street column" formation prescribed in Infantry Drill Regulations, from which square can be instantly formed if an attack is threatened on the flanks or from the rear.

The streets of cities are in the nature of defiles which are capable of vigorous defense, not only by barricade but from the windows and house tops. Troops necessarily manœuvre at a great disadvantage in such places, particularly if the mobs are organized. If the windows and housetops cannot be sufficiently commanded from the street, it may become necessary to occupy the houses, the better to command those opposite or to obtain a plunging fire upon a barricade.

The capture of barricades in cities should never be attempted by assault if they can be flanked, or if artillery can be had to batter them down. To secure a flanking position, detachments of troops may advance along the house tops, or when practicable, in the rear of the houses. A few pioneers with picks, crowbars, shovels and axes can often be advantageously employed if, for instance, it should become necessary to effect a passage from house to house through the intervening walls, and in similar cases.

As a general rule the bayonet alone should be used against mixed crowds, engaged in desultory rioting in the earlier stages of revolt, before large mobs have formed or a strongly combative spirit has been developed. In the more advanced stages, however, any mode of attack resulting in a possible loss of formation and the mixing of individual soldiers and rioters in hand to hand conflict, is to be avoided. If an organized mob does not retire before troops advancing with the bayonet, before actual contact has occurred, recourse to fire should at once be had.

Although it is desirable that the first fire should be as effective as possible, it is necessary for troops to have the ability to check sudden onsets by a renewal of the fire. Volley-firing by subdivisions will be found most efficacious against a mob not barricaded and at close quarters; at longer ranges or against a barricade, the character of fire should conform to the tactical considerations involved. Firing with blank cartridges is not, under any circumstances, to be contemplated, nor should troops fire over a mob or in the air; such fire spares the turbulent and guilty and oftentimes sacrifices innocent persons at comparatively remote distances from the scene of disorder.

Fire discipline is requisite to a very high degree in troops engaged in riot service, as absolute control of fire on the part of their leaders is essential. Troops should be trained to pay no attention to the firing by sharpshooters; to fire only when and in such manner as directly ordered, and to cease firing immediately when ordered. Sharpshooters should fire independently and in obedience to whatever special directions they may receive.

The fear of injury from being trampled upon by horses is habitual with pedestrians, and the instincts which prompts individuals to avoid this danger is not lost by them when they congregate in crowds or form lawless mobs. Rioters who would stand their ground before infantry advancing with the bayonet, will develop every symptom of panic in their efforts to avoid contact with cavalry. Cavalry properly used is therefore of great value in riot service. In the early stages of city riots it should be used to keep thoroughfares open and to scatter crowds. It should be manœvered at a trot or a slow gallop, and should not be used to hold back a crowd or to occupy any position that it has gained. As a general rule close order formations should be employed; in charging a mob cavalry should habitually charge in line, stirrup to stirrup. When the nature of the ground permits, cavalry is useful to keep lines of railroad open and for similar patrol duty.

Artillery may be used for clearing streets in very advanced stages of riot when other means fail, but as a rule it is only used to batter down barricades and fortified places, and not against mobs in the open streets. Machine guns may be used with great effect to supplement infantry fire; they should be drawn by hand, one gun accompanying each battalion of infantry.

Officers in command of troops being transported to disorderly districts by rail, should exercise great circumspection in regard to the point and method of disembarkation. Troops should never be embarked or disembarked in the presence of an hostile crowd if it can be avoided; it is better to disembark at some considerable distance from the objective point if necessary, and to march the remaining distance.

Trains carrying troops should not be taken through railroad cuts when the embankments are in possession of hostile mobs. In such cases the train should be stopped before reaching the cut and a sufficient force disembarked to clear and hold the heights during the passage of the train. Trains should not be stopped at way stations *en route*, if the stations are occupied by crowds of people, as the temper of such crowds cannot be known until it is too late to properly provide against attack.

Trains carrying troops at ordinary or high rates of speed over portions of a road to which mobs have had access, should be preceded by a pilot engine to test the safety of the track. A platform car carrying a small detachment of troops is usually placed in front of the engine. The officer in charge of such a detachment should exercise great vigilance to prevent or resist sudden attacks upon the engine when it is compelled to stop or proceed at reduced speed.

"Our State Army and Navy" is a handsome new monthly publication intended for volunteer soldiers, but containing much matter of interest to the general reader. The magazine is superbly illustrated, its make-up generally is attractive, while its literary features are entertaining. It has already become an authority on N. G. P. matters. Concerning the three battalion formation for the new guard, the current issue has the following:

"We are glad to note the three battalion formation of our new guard. It is a proper move, and when in 1885 Gen. George R. Snowden advocated the same it should have been adopted. Several of our regiments now in the field only have 10 companies, and it is honestly believed that the government failed to send these to the front owing to their 'bob-tail' condition. It seems like a crying shame that regiments like the First, Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighteenth should be kept back for this reason."—Pittsburg Press.



CAPTAIN ALFRED E. HUNT,
COMMANDING BATTERY B.

APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION.

VACANCIES in the grade of second lieutenant existing on the first day of July each year are filled by appointment, in order, as follows:

(1) From graduates of the United States Military Academy; (2) from enlisted men of the Army found duly qualified; (3) from civil life.

With a view to the selection of proper enlisted men of the Army as "candidates for promotion" to the grade of second lieutenant, each department commander will, as soon as practicable after March 15th of each year, convene a board of five officers for the preliminary examination of the soldiers of his command who are legally qualified applicants for a commission, to determine their eligibility for the competitive examination. This board will institute a rigid inquiry into the character, capacity, record, and qualification of the several candidates, and will recommend none for competitive examination who are not able to establish their fitness for promotion to the entire satisfaction of the board. On September 1st of each year the War Department will convene a board of five officers for the final competitive examination to determine the fitness and order of merit for promotion of the soldiers who have successfully passed the preliminary examination. Two members of each board will be officers of the Medical Department.

Each enlisted man recommended in accordance with the law and the foregoing regulation will receive from the Adjutant General of the Army a certificate of eligibility for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant and will be known as "candidate" for promotion. He will have the title "candidate" prefixed to his name in all rolls, returns, orders, and correspondence in which it appears, and will be entitled to wear the candidate's stripes on the sleeves of uniform coat, blouse, and overcoat, so long as he holds this specially honorable position. The candidate's stripe will be worn on the upper half of each cuff. It will consist of a double stripe running the length of the cuff, pointed at the upper end and with a small button below the point of the stripe; for uniform coat, of gold braid; for blouse and overcoat, of cloth of same color as facings of uniform; width of braid or cloth, one-quarter inch; width of space between braid, one-eighth inch.

The eligibility of a candidate for appointment as second lieutenant and his privileges as candidate terminate the first of September next succeeding his competitive examination, unless he shall again be recommended on competitive examination. A candidate who becomes ineligible by reason of age will be entitled to wear the candidate's stripe on the left sleeve so long as he maintains his good standing in the service. Having passed a departmental board, but having failed to pass the competitive board, he may again be examined by the competitive board on proper application made through department headquarters; he will not be required to pass a departmental board a second time. An applicant who twice fails in competitive examination to obtain a certificate of eligibility as candidate for promotion can not again compete for that position.

Candidates who may be guilty of misconduct will be promptly reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, through regimental and departmental headquarters, the report to contain a full statement of the alleged misconduct, with names and witnesses. The department commander will see that the candidate has a fair and impartial hearing and will forward the report for the decision of the Secretary of War.

Candidates for promotion will not be deprived of the privileges of their position unless by sentence of a general court-martial or the order of the Secretary of War, except by operation of law or regulations. While holding the privileges of that position they will not be brought before a summary or field officer's court, or a garrison or regimental court-martial.

A soldier to be eligible for the position of candidate for promotion must be a citizen of the United States, unmarried, between 21 and 30 years of age on the first of September following his preliminary examination, and of good moral character both before and after enlistment. An applicant will not be ordered for the preliminary examination unless it is apparent that, on the first of September next following, he will have served honorably not less than two years, exclusive of technical service due to furlough or other absence from duty in his own interest; nor for the final competitive examination unless he shall have so served. Applications will be made to department commanders on or before February 1st of each year, and com-

pany commanders in forwarding them will certify all furloughs had by applicants, stating under what authority they were granted.

THE POST NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF.

The post noncommissioned staff consists of ordnance, commissary, and post quartermaster sergeants. They are appointed by the Secretary of War after due examination, from sergeants in the line of the Army; ordnance sergeants from those who have served at least eight years in the Army, including four years as noncommissioned officers, and who are less than 40 years of age; commissary sergeants, from those who have served five years in the Army, including three years as noncommissioned officers; post quartermaster sergeants, from those who have served four years in the Army.

An application for appointment must be in the handwriting of the applicant, and will briefly state the length and nature of his military service and for what time and in what organizations he has served as a noncommissioned officer. The company commander will indorse thereon the character of the applicant, and his opinion as to his intelligence and fitness for the position. The application so indorsed will be submitted to the regimental commander, who will forward the same, with his remarks as to the merits of the applicant, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

While the law contemplates in these appointments the better preservation of public property at the several posts, there is also a further consideration—that of offering a reward to faithful and well-tried sergeants, thus giving encouragement to deserving soldiers to hope for substantial promotion. Colonels and captains can not be too particular in investigating and reporting upon the character and qualifications of applicants.

Before the applicant is appointed he will be examined by a board of officers convened for the purpose by the department commander under orders by the Secretary of War.

Preliminary to the examination by the board, the applicant will be examined by a medical officer, to determine whether he is physically fitted to perform all duties incident to the position sought.

The examining board will inquire into and report upon, the age, character, service, and physical condition of the applicant; upon his education, clerical proficiency, and general fitness to perform the duties of the position sought; upon his knowledge of Army Regulations and the regulations of the department which he seeks to enter.

Before assignment to posts, ordnance sergeants will be sent to arsenals, when practicable, for temporary duty and instruction.

The stations of post noncommissioned staff officers will be designed by the Secretary of War.

A sergeant of the post noncommissioned staff will assist the officer of his department and will not be detailed upon any service that will interfere therewith. If the necessities of the service require such detail, the post commander will note the fact, with reasons therefor, on the sergeant's monthly personal report.

A sergeant of the post noncommissioned staff at an ungarrisoned post or station will be responsible for the property of his own department and for such other property as may be intrusted to him for safe-keeping. For all public property committed to his charge he will account to the heads of the staff departments concerned, and if the means at his disposal are insufficient for its preservation, he will report the facts.

The military control of noncommissioned officers of the general staff serving at posts not occupied by troops is vested in the commander of the territorial department in which they are serving. All matters relating to them as soldiers subject to military command, as distinguished from the administrative duties imposed upon them by regulations and orders, will, except in cases of reenlistment, be determined at department headquarters, where their descriptive lists and accounts of pay and clothing will be kept. When they are discharged a copy of the descriptive list upon which will be noted the fact of discharge, with the date, place and cause, and the character given on the discharge certificate, will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Each sergeant of the post noncommissioned staff will make such personal reports as may be required by the head of the staff department to

which he belongs. The officer under whose orders he is serving will indorse on each report his opinion of the manner in which the sergeant has performed his duties, and the post commander will forward the report direct to the chief of bureau. If there be no troops at the post, the sergeant will forward the report direct to the Adjutant General of the Army.

A sergeant of the post noncommissioned staff may be reenlisted, provided he shall have conducted himself properly and performed his duties in a satisfactory manner. If, however, his commanding officer shall not think it proper to make the reenlistment, he will communicate his reasons to the Adjutant General of the Army in time to receive the decision of the War Department before the sergeants discharge. If serving at an ungarrisoned post, application for reenlistment will be made by the sergeant to the Adjutant General of the Army, through department headquarters. One of the duplicate reenlistment papers will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army; the other will be filed at the sergeant's station, if a garrisoned post, or, if not, at the headquarters of the department in which he is serving.

Sergeants of the post noncommissioned staff, though liable to discharge for inefficiency or misconduct, will not be reduced.

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Col. Amos Kimball, Deputy Q. M. Gen., and head of new Army transport service, announces that for officers and crews of transports the following have been submitted to the Secretary of War:

Line Officers—Blouse, coat and trousers after Navy pattern, collar embroidered with "U. S. A. T." crossing gold anchor; rank to be designated on sleeve with half inch black braids, one-fourth inch apart, with gold star above; marine superintendent, four stripes and star; assistant marine superintendent and captains, four stripes and star; chief officer, three stripes and star; second officer, two stripes and star; third officer, one stripe; fourth officer, one star; caps for officers, Army eagle, with embroidered cross anchors and one half-inch gold braid; marine superintendent and masters of ships to have in addition one-half inch embroidered band on visor.

Engineer Department—Same uniform as line officers; collar embroidered with propeller, with "U. S. A. T." embroidered across; sleeve stripes of red cloth one-fourth inch wide and one-fourth inch apart; chief engineer, four stripes; first assistant, three stripes; second assistant, two stripes; third assistant, one stripe; caps as for line officers.

Warrant Officers—Double braid collar, with "U. S. A. T." on brass buttons; caps to have name in the center.

Steward's Department—For chief steward and assistants, double breasted coat with silver buttons engraved with "U. S. A. T."; caps to have name in the center.

Uniforms for Seaman and Firemen—Sailor suits of blue cloth, with flat cap, to have name of ship on the ribbon; working suits for sailors will be white, and firemen blue.

MONSTER CANNON.

One is almost inclined to think from the particulars of a new coast defense gun which is being constructed for the United States War Office that the authorities there are anxious to play upon the besetting weakness of the people, and make them believe that since they will shortly possess the biggest gun ever made that will be sufficient to compensate for the deplorable deficiencies of coast defense in America. This gun is almost phenomenal; it will weigh 126 tons, the length being 49 feet, and the calibre 16 inches. This monster weapon will fire projectiles, each weighing a few pounds over a ton; or, to be exact, 2350 lbs.; while the powder used for each will be 1000 lbs. But there is satisfaction in trying to realize a muzzle energy of

60,000 foot-tons, while the range will be 16 miles. It is quite a detail that this is further than one can see an object on the horizon, while a torpedo boat moving along at 25 to 30 knots will travel almost faster than the gun can be trained, and irrespective of the time between the shots, for a ton projectile cannot be manipulated easily.

It is curious, indeed, that the United States should go in for such weapons at the very time when European nations are discarding them. Our largest gun was the 110½ ton weapon put into the *Sanspareil*, *Benbow*, and the ill-fated *Victoria*, to fire a shot weighing three-quarters of a ton, but it was discarded as an unnecessarily powerful weapon, although the fact that it cost about £234 to fire one projectile from it may have had something to do with the matter. Our 45-ton is about as serviceable, and it costs only £25 to fire it. The American gun will fire away £400 or so of dollars every time it is used, but this is a small sum to pay for the honor. Germany, it may be added, more closely approximates to the American size with its 120-ton gun, which is 46 ft. long, and fires a 220 lbs. projectile with 903 lbs. of powder. Italy has several 104-ton guns of 17 in. calibre and 40¾ ft. in length, firing a 2000 lb. shot with 900 lb. of powder; while France's largest gun is only 74.2 tons in weight, 16.54 in. in calibre, and 32 ft. 6 in. long. It fires a projectile 1719 lb. in weight, using 595 lbs. of powder. Under service conditions, our authorities, like those of other European powers, now place more reliance on such weapons as the new 45-ton guns, with which our recent battle-ships are equipped.—*United Service Gazette*.

SALUTES.

When an enlisted man without arms passes an officer he salutes with the hand farthest from the officer. If mounted, he salutes with the right hand. Officers are saluted whether in uniform or not.

An enlisted man, armed with the saber and out of ranks, salutes all officers with the saber if drawn; otherwise he salutes with the hand. If on foot and armed with a rifle or carbine, he makes the rifle or carbine salute. A mounted soldier dismounts before addressing an officer not mounted.

A noncommissioned officer or private in command of a detachment without arms salutes all officers with the hand, but if the detachment be on foot and armed with the rifle or carbine, he makes the rifle or carbine salute, and if armed with a saber, he salutes with it.

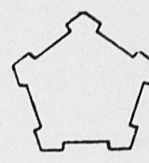
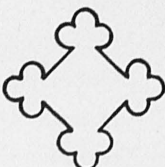
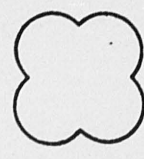
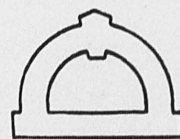
An enlisted man, if seated, rises on the approach of an officer, faces toward him and salutes. If standing, he faces the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place, or on the same ground, such compliments need not be repeated. Soldiers actually at work do not cease work to salute an officer unless addressed by him.

An enlisted man makes the prescribed salute with the weapon he is armed with, or if unarmed, whether covered or uncovered, with the hand, before addressing an officer. He also makes the same salute after receiving a reply.

Indoors, an unarmed enlisted man uncovers and stands at attention upon the approach of an officer; he does not salute unless he addresses or is addressed by the officer. If armed he salutes as heretofore prescribed without uncovering.

When an officer enters a room where there are soldiers, the word "Attention" is given by some one who perceives him, when all rise and remain standing in the position of a soldier until the officer leaves the room. Soldiers at meals do not rise.

Soldiers at all times and in all situations pay the same compliments to officers of the Army, Navy and Marines, to officers of volunteers and officers of the militia in the service of the United States, as to officers of their own regiments, corps, or arm of service.

*Artillery Corps**Cavalry Corps**1st Corps**2nd Corps**3rd Corps**4th Corps**5th Corps**6th Corps**7th Corps**8th Corps**9th Corps**10th Corps**11th Corps**12th Corps**13th Corps**14th Corps**15th Corps**16th Corps**17th Corps**18th Corps*

THE CORPS' SYMBOL

Cavalry Corps—Winged horse foot.

Artillery Corps—Crossed conical projectiles with round shot above centre.

First Corps—Circle over a letter "T" of special design.

Second—Four-leaf clover.

Third—Three tooth clutch.

Fourth—Caltrop.

Fifth—Five-bastion fork.

Sixth—Six-tooth sprocket.

Seventh—Seven-pointed star.

Eighth—Two circles overlapping each other one-third radius, resembling the figure 8.

Ninth—Buzz saw with nine teeth.

Tenth—Two triangles, point to point, resembling the letter "X."

Eleventh—Badge of Tenth Corps, with horizontal bar through centre, representing "XI."

Twelfth—Square, with clover leaf at each corner, thereby showing twelve small circles.

Thirteenth—Palm leaf with thirteen spikes.

Fourteenth—Square, with one half circle on each side.

Fifteenth—Bugle.

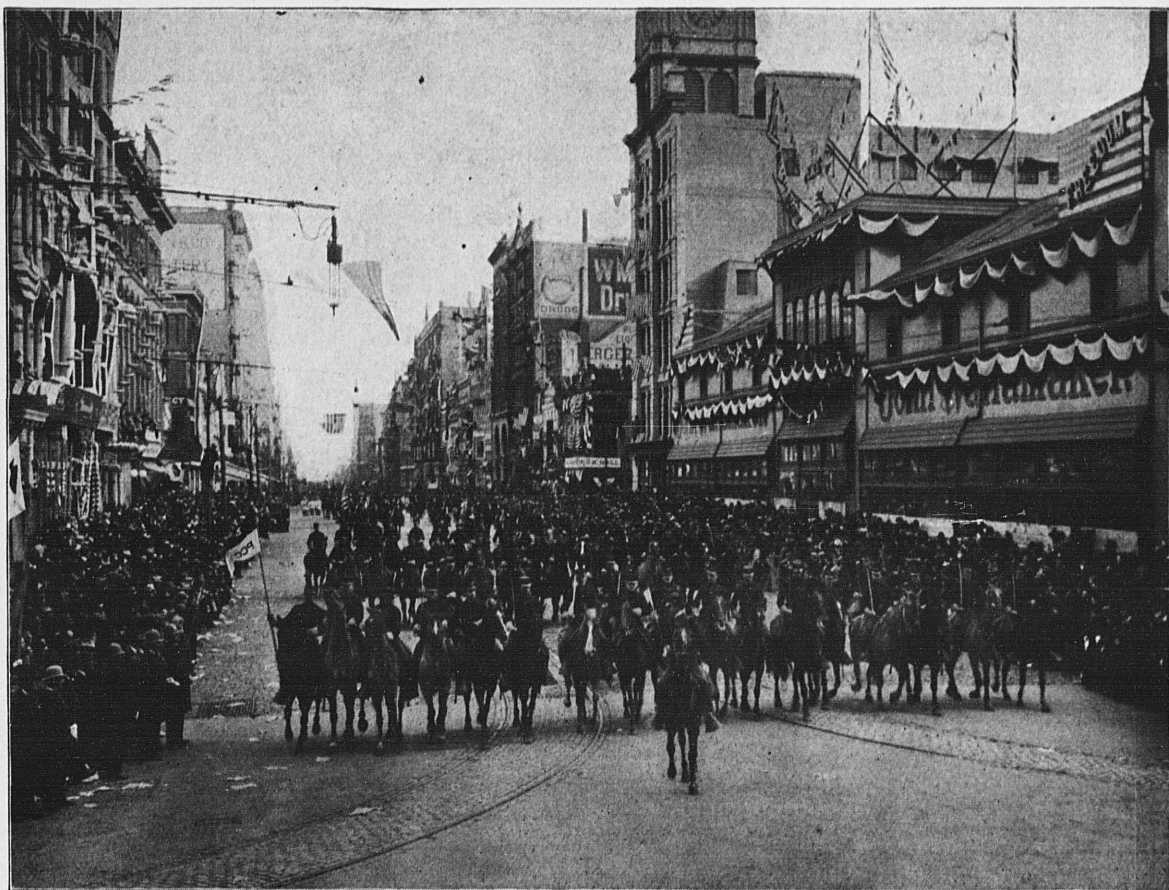
Sixteenth—Spearhead.

Seventeenth—Battleaxe.

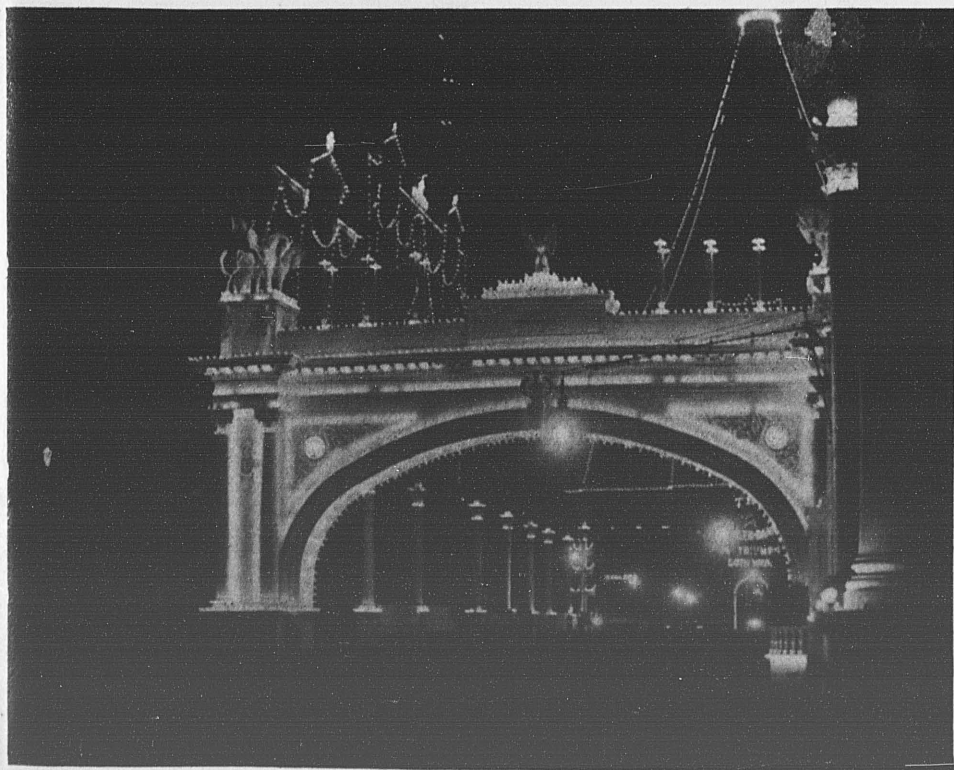
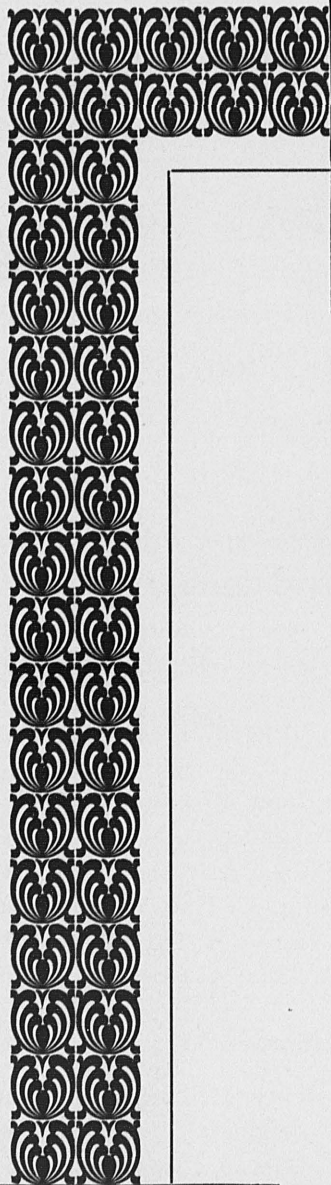
Eighteenth—Arch.

The divisions of a corps will be represented by the color of the symbol as follows:

First Division, red; Second, white; Third, blue.



SECOND TROOP, PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY,
CAPTAIN FRANK E. SHERMERHORN, COMMANDING



COURT OF HONOR ILLUMINATED DURING THE PEACE JUBILEE AT PHILADELPHIA.

NEW COMMISSIONS.

Commissions have been issued for the following named officers :

Brigadier Generals.

John P. S. Gobin, with rank from June 1, 1885.

John A. Wiley, with rank from January 25, 1887.

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant Colonel de Veaux Powel, Aide-de-Camp, with rank from November 17, 1898, vice Sanford C. Lewis, to Assistant Quartermaster General.

First Battalion State Naval Militia.

Lieutenant Commander, to act as Executive Officer, Joseph McGregor Mitcheson, with rank from November 24, 1898, vice George Breed, commission expired.

Lieutenant to act as Navigator, George C. Stout, with rank from November 24, 1898, vice Courtlandt K. Bolles, commission expired.

Division.

Major Thomas S. Martin, Aide-de-Camp, with rank from November 1898, vice Harry C. Groome, resigned.

First Brigade.

Major A. Merritt Taylor, Quartermaster, with rank from June 14, 1898, vice David S. B. Chew, to Major Twentieth Regiment.

Captain Thomas J. Dolan, Aide-de-Camp, with rank from August 10, 1898, vice George Burton resigned.

Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.

Captain Frank Earle Schermerhorn, with rank from October 14, 1898, vice Richard Tilghman, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Randolph Sailer, Quartermaster, with rank from November 14, 1898, original.

Second Sheridan Troop.

Second Lieutenant Robert A. Zentmyer, Quartermaster, with rank from July, 2, 1898, original,

Battery D.

Captain Clarence J. Carpenter, with rank from September 27, 1898, original.

Second Lieutenant George Fetterolf, with rank from September 8, 1898, vice Theodore Maris, to First Lieutenant.

Gray Invincibles.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Marriott, with rank from August 17, 1898, vice Warren D. Henderson, to Captain at large.

State Fencibles Battalion Infantry.

Captain Walter N. Collings, Company B, with rank from May 6, 1898, vice William B. Scott, commission expired.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Bowers, Company B, with rank from May 6, 1898, vice Walter N. Collings, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant John T. Duffy, Company B, with rank from August 2, 1897, vice Charles H. Bowers to First Lieutenant.

Captain James L. McBlain, Company C, with rank from May 6, 1898, vice George Christie, resigned.

Seventh Regiment Infantry.

Captain Charles R. Furey, Company G, with rank from October 3, 1898, vice Charles L. Peck, to Lieutenant Colonel.

First Lieutenant John H. Gough, Company G, with rank from October 3, 1898, vice Charles R. Furey to Captain.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Morris, Company G, with rank from October 3, 1898, vice John H. Gough, to First Lieutenant.

Captain Wilber C. Mickey, Company H, with rank from October 31, 1898, vice Mason B. Hughes, to Surgeon.

First Lieutenant Christian Conrad, Company H, with rank from October 31, 1898, vice Wilber C. Mickey, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant Forrest W. Briggs, Company H, with rank from October 31, 1898, vice Christian Conrad, to First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Frank P. Casper, Company I, with rank from November 7 1898, vice James D. Monie, to Quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant Harry Lackey, Company K, with rank from October 29, 1898, vice Alvah R. Melhuish, to First Lieutenant.

Captain J. Howard Martz, Company M, with rank from October 24, 1898, vice David R. Horne, resigned.

First Lieutenant Augustus F. Horne, Company M, with rank from October 24, 1898 vice James Daly, resigned.

Eleventh Regiment Infantry.

Major William Frank Reily, surgeon, with rank from September 20, 1898, original,

First Lieutenant Franklin F. Arndt, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from September 20, 1898, original.

Seventeenth Regiment Infantry.

First Lieutenant Ira C. Harper, Adjutant, with rank from August 2, 1898, original.

First Lieutenant Samuel Moody, Quartermaster, with rank from August 27, 1898, original.

Captain Henry W. Temple, Chaplain, with rank from August 27, 1898, original.

Second Lieutenant John B. Guthrie, Company D, with rank from November 28, 1898, vice Colbert A. MacClure, resigned.

First Lieutenant William A. Griscom, Company K, with rank from November 28, 1898, vice Ira C. Harper, to Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant Robert H. Barr, Company K, with rank from November 28, 1898, vice William A. Griscom, to First Lieutenant.

Nineteenth Regiment Infantry.

First Lieutenant Henry Heilemann, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from September 9, 1898, original.

Captain Charles H. Harvey, Company B, with rank from October 3, 1898, vice George W. Garvin, to Major.

Captain Charles A. Maginniss, Company D, with rank from September 29, 1898, vice Thomas J. Powers, to Lieutenant Colonel.

First Lieutenant Robert McKinley, Company D, with rank from September 29, 1898, vice William R. Knight, Jr., resigned.

Second Lieutenant William L. Bosbyshell, Company D, with rank from September 29, 1898, vice Robert McKinley, to First Lieutenant.

Captain John Bower, Jr., Company G, with rank from September 23, 1898, vice Richard A. Cooch, resigned.

First Lieutenant Percy A. Bellas, Company G, with rank from September 30, 1898, vice John H. B. Amick, to Surgeon.

Second Lieutenant George M. Chatburn, Company G, with rank from November 1, 1898, vice Theodore Wunderlick, resigned.

Second Lieutenant William C. Frazier, Company H, with rank from October 6, 1898, vice Henry Heilemann, to Assistant Surgeon.

Captain John M. Patterson, Company L, with rank from November 1, 1898, original.

First Lieutenant Jacob E. R. Richardson, Company L, with rank from November 1, 1898, original.

Second Lieutenant Robert W. King, Company L, with rank from November 1, 1898, original.

Captain Henry L. Brooks, Company M, with rank from October 25, 1898, vice Eugene J. Kensil, to Major.

First Lieutenant W. Bauer Gray, Company M, with rank from October 25, 1898, vice Henry L. Brooks, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant Harry D. Wallace, Company M, with rank from October 25, 1898, original.

Twentieth Regiment Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Divine, with rank from August 20, 1898, original.

First Lieutenant Thomas W. Wood, Adjutant, with rank from August 22, 1898, original.

First Lieutenant A. Stanley Stanford, Quartermaster, with rank from August 22, 1898, original.

Major Michael O'Hara, Jr., Surgeon, with rank from August 22, 1898, original.

First Lieutenant Walter, L. Deener, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from August 22, 1898, original.

First Lieutenant S. Leon Gans, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from August 22, 1898, original.

First Lieutenant Ernst Claude Goddard, Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from May 15, 1895, original.

Captain Nathan Marcus, Company E, with rank from October 31, 1898, vice Charles R. Guertler, resigned.

First Lieutenant W. Knowles Evans, Company L, with rank from October 13, 1898, original.

Second Lieutenant William K. Foley, Company L, with rank from November 1, 1898, vice W. Knowles Evans, to First Lieutenant.

Twenty-First Regiment Infantry.

First Lieutenant William A. Simpson, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from September 16, 1898, original.

Second Lieutenant John J. Bower, Company M, with rank from December 2, 1898, vice Wilber C. Cassidy, resigned.

The following named officers have tendered their resignations, the same have been accepted and they have been honorably discharged :

Captain Charles H. Speckman, Aide-de-Camp, First Brigade, to date from November 28, 1898.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Frazier, Assistant Surgeon, First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, to date from November 3, 1898.

Second Lieutenant William W. Ruley, Second Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, to date from November 11, 1898.

First Lieutenant Linden T. Harris, Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, to date from November 29, 1898.

Captain Joseph F. Hartman, Chaplain, Fifth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 7, 1898.

First Lieutenant F. Farwell Long, Assistant Surgeon, Sixth Regiment Infantry, to date from November 29, 1898.

First Lieutenant William W. Moss, Company C, Sixth Regiment Infantry, to date from October 31, 1898.

Captain Henry Jacobs, Company F, Sixth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 10, 1898.

Second Lieutenant Henry F. Hobson, Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, to date from November 25, 1898.

Second Lieutenant William W. Shaw, Company G, Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, to date from November 28, 1898.

Second Lieutenant Glenn Adams Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, to date from October 21, 1898.

First Lieutenant Edwin P. Everheart, Company F, Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, to date from October 31, 1898.

First Lieutenant Hutchison B. McKnight, Company I, Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 2, 1898.

First Lieutenant Alexander A. Weber, Company B, Twentieth Regiment Infantry, to date from December 5, 1898.

First Lieutenant Henry B. Lafferty, Company H, Twentieth Regiment Infantry, to date from October 21, 1898.

Captain Edward E. Packer, Company I, Twentieth Regiment Infantry to date from October 18, 1898.

Second Lieutenant George R. Hoopes, Company M, Twentieth Regiment Infantry, to date from October 19, 1898.

The following named officers have been granted leave of absence :

Lieutenant Colonel A. Lawrence Wetherill, Division Ordnance Officer, from December 2, 1898, to March 31, 1899, with permission to go beyond sea.

Captain James L. McBlain, Company C, State Fencibles Battalion Infantry, from November 28 to December 28, 1898.

Captain George S. McCleary, Company F, Ninth Regiment Infantry, from November 10, 1898, to February 10, 1899.

First Lieutenant Samuel Moody, Quartermaster, Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, from November 1, 1898, to January 1, 1899.

The following named officers having made application and being entitled thereto are placed on "The Roll of Retired officers."

Colonel John Biddle Porter. He was private, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, June 2, 1879; Corporal April 10, 1880; Sergeant, November, 1884; Major, Second Regiment Infantry, March 25, 1886; Lieutenant Colonel, August 8, 1890; Colonel, September 19, 1893; Commission expired September 19, 1898.

First Lieutenant John A. Franks. He was Sergeant, Company C, Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, September 11, 1862; Private Company G, Second Regiment Infantry, August 10, 1867; Second Lieutenant, December 31, 1875; Quartermaster, April 9, 1877; re-appointed, November 15, 1878; November 3, 1883; November 2, 1888; August 9, 1890; September 30, 1893; resigned April 24, 1895.

First Lieutenant Linden T. Harris. He was private G, 192d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, July 11, 1864; discharged November 11, 1864; Private F, Fourth United States Artillery, December 6, 1864; Corporal, July 12, 1866; discharged December 6, 1867; Private A, Second Regiment Infantry, May 11, 1869; Corporal, October 9, 1871; Sergeant, 1878; right general guide, 1887; First Sergeant, July, 1889; Second Lieutenant, June 30, 1871; First Lieutenant, November 12, 1895; resigned November 29, 1898.

First Lieutenant Augustus P. Buckholdt. He was Seaman, United States Gunboat Neptune, October, 1863; discharged October 6, 1864; Sergeant F, Fifteenth Regiment Infantry, June 9, 1885; Sergeant Major, February 25, 1887; Quartermaster, May 14, 1888; re-appointed September 24, 1889, November 6, 1894; resigned April 23, 1898.

Commissions have been issued for the following named officers of Pennsylvania Volunteers since those published in General Orders No. 33, A. G. O. C. S.

First Lieutenant, Edgar Harrison, Company "K," Fourth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant, Edward Smith Illig, Company "M," Fourth Regiment.

First Lieutenant, Calvin A. Seidenstricker, Company "A," Eighth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant, James H. Schall, Company, "A," Eighth Regiment.

Captain George B. Kline, Company "B," Eighth Regiment.
First Lieutenant, Charles Bischoff, Company "B," Eighth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant, Harry B. Russell, Company "B," Eighth Regiment.

Assistant Surgeon, William Grey Miller, Fourteenth Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon, John S. Hill, Fourteenth Regiment.
Chaplain, John Frederick, Fourteenth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant, Alfred O. Girard, Company "F," Fourteenth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant, Joseph Wright, Company "I," Fourteenth Regiment.

Adjutant, William F. Stewart, Fifteenth Regiment.
Quartermaster, Frederick E. Shetter, Fifteenth Regiment.
Surgeon, John W. Wright, Fifteenth Regiment.
Assistant Surgeon, Hiram Paul Hugus Robinson, Fifteenth Regiment.
Chaplain, George Albert Knerr, Fifteenth Regiment.
Captain James W. Young, Company "K," Sixteenth Regiment.
First Lieutenant, Anton Daub, Company "K," Sixteenth Regiment.
Second Lieutenant, Ralph Armstrong, Company "K," Sixteenth Regiment.

REORGANIZATION BILL FOR THE NAVAL MILITIA OF U. S.

S. 4972.—MR. HALE.

To provide for the enrollment and organization of a United States Naval Reserve: That an auxiliary naval force, to be known as the United States Naval Reserve, is hereby authorized as follows: That from and after July 1, 1899, all officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the Naval Militia who served during the war with Spain, all officers appointed from civil life under the provisions of the act approved May 4, and the joint resolution approved May 26, 1898, for service during the continuance of the war with Spain, and men who enlisted in the Navy for not less than one year and serving during said war, and all graduates of the United States Naval Academy who have honorably left the Naval service, may, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, be enrolled, under the direction of the President, in the United States Naval Reserve hereby created, in the grades and rates held by them when honorably discharged, or when they resigned from or were mustered out of the naval service; and any such person who has so served as a warrant officer, mate, or chief petty officer may, if he so elect, be examined for appointment to the grade of Ensign, and any such petty officer or enlisted man may, if he so elect, be examined for the next higher rating. Provided, that officers and men shown by reports on fitness to be incompetent or undesirable shall not be entitled to enrollment under the provisions of this act: And provided further, That said Naval Militia or Volunteer officers shall have passed a professional examination before they were commissioned for service during the continuance of the war with Spain.

Sec. 2. That the senior line officer thus enrolled in each State shall at once assume charge of the entire reserve force so enrolled in said State, and organize it as one or more ship's companies, of such strength and after such manner as may be directed by the Secretary of the Navy; and thereafter a general enrollment, within the limit prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be opened in each State, and all able-bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 50 years, who have served as officers or enlisted men in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, or as members of the Naval Militia authorized by the laws of the various States, and called into service in the Navy during the war with Spain, or as officers or enlisted men of the United States Revenue Marine, United States Life-Saving Service, United States Lighthouse Service, and United States Coast Survey Service, or graduates of State nautical schoolships, and all persons holding certificates as masters or mates, or as chief engineers or assistant engineers, or licenses as pilots, issued by duly authorized commissioners or boards of inspection, and serving in the merchant marine of the United States, and all other officers and men serving in said merchant marine, the owners, officers and crews of yachts enrolled in any regularly incorporated yacht club, and all other persons whose principal occupation is on the high seas, bays, sounds, rivers, or other navigable waters of the United States, or whose occupation is the construction, repair, loading, handling, or rigging of vessels, or the construction and repair of marine engines or electric plants, or the parts thereof: Provided, That such enrollment shall be limited to persons who are by birth or naturalization citizens of the United States.

Sec. 3. That said enrollment shall be conducted in each State by a naval officer or by a naval reserve officer, at the discretion of the President, and shall be in the grades and ratings for which the applicants may be found qualified by a board of naval officers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy: Provided, That all ex-officers of the Navy in good standing shall be enrolled, after passing an examination therefor, in the grades for which they may be found qualified, and that all graduates of the United States Naval Academy so enrolled shall be commissioned in the naval reserve, taking rank with their respective classes at the Naval Academy, in the order of merit at graduation, and may thereafter be examined, and, if found qualified, promoted with their Naval Academy classes, in the same order, up to and including the grade of Captain.

Sec. 4. That the gradings and ratings in the naval reserve shall correspond with those existing in the Navy at the time, and that the term of enrollment for petty officers and enlisted men shall be for a period of five years: Provided, That, with the exception of graduates of the Naval Academy, no officers shall be commissioned in the naval reserve in a higher

grade than that of Lieutenant, and that Lieutenants, junior grade, and Ensigns in the naval reserve shall be entitled, after five years' continuous service as such, to stand examination for promotion to the next higher grade, but shall not be so promoted until all graduates of the Naval Academy, senior to them in the grades of the naval reserve in which they are serving and found qualified, shall have become entitled to promotion.

Sec. 5. That all persons enrolled in the naval reserve, or who shall be honorably discharged after five years' continuous service, shall be exempt from service on land in the National Guard or Militia.

Sec. 6. That the officers of the naval reserve shall be duly commissioned under such conditions and for such periods as may be prescribed by the President, and shall be borne upon the Naval Register as United States Naval Reserves, and on the enrollment papers of petty officers and enlisted men shall be stated their physical and professional ability, length of previous nautical service, place and date of birth, and occupation. They shall not be called into active service in time of peace, but shall annually be drilled, exercised, and instructed, as the Secretary of the Navy may direct, and when so employed they shall perform similar duties, have corresponding grades and ratings, be subject to the same laws, articles, rules and regulations, and, while actually so employed only, shall receive the same pay and allowances, as the officers and men of the Navy.

Sec. 7. That the United States naval reserve may be called into active service by the President in time of war, or when the danger of war is imminent, and shall obey such call under the pains and penalties of desertion.

Sec. 8. That the enrollment, organization, classification, system of promotion and discharge, all regulations governing the service, and all assignments of the United States naval reserves, shall be directly under the Secretary of the Navy, who is hereby authorized to detail officers and petty-officers of the Navy to act as inspectors and instructors of the said United States naval reserves.

Sec. 9. That a period of drill and instruction, of not less than two consecutive weeks in each year, shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, the expenses of officers and men in travelling to and from the drill ships to be paid by the Government: Provided, that on enrollment each enlisted man shall be furnished by the Government with one suit of blue and one suit of white uniform.

Sec. 10. That any graduate of the Naval Academy, of over 50 years of age, who has honorably left the naval service, and any member of the United States naval reserve, upon reaching the age of 50 years, or after five years' continuous service may, at his own request, be enrolled in what shall be known as the second naval reserve, and shall not thereafter be required to participate in the annual course of instruction and drill, unless he so elect. He shall be privileged to wear his uniform on occasions of public or private ceremony, and shall, in time of war or when war is imminent, if the second reserves are called into active service, obey such call, under the pains and penalties of desertion; and such second naval reserve shall, when called into active service, receive the pay of corresponding naval grades or rates.

Sec. 11. That any commissioned officer of the United States naval reserve who is in command of any American merchant vessel or yacht may, while so commanding, fly a distinctive flag, to be known as a naval reserve flag, of a color, shape, and size to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 12. That the sum of \$200,000, or as much thereof as may be required, is hereby appropriated for the expenses incident to the enrolling, training, and instructing of the United States naval reserve, and the necessary publications required therefor, and for otherwise carrying into operation the provisions of this act, and said sum shall constitute a continuous appropriation, to be and remain available until expended for the purpose of continuing and maintaining, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the enrollment and instruction of the United States naval reserve.

Sec. 13. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

MEDALS OF HONOR AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

MEDALS of Honor, authorized by the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, are awarded to officers and enlisted men in the name of The Congress, for particular deeds of most distinguished gallantry in action.

In order that the Congressional Medal of honor may be deserved, service must have been performed in action of such a conspicuous character as to clearly distinguish the man for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades—service that involved extreme jeopardy of life or the performance of extraordinarily hazardous duty. Recommendations for the decoration will be judged by this standard of extraordinary merit, and incontestible proof of performance of the service will be exacted.

Soldiers of the Union have ever displayed bravery in battle, else victories could not have been gained; but as courage and self-sacrifice are the characteristics of every true soldier, such a badge of distinction as the Congressional Medal is not to be expected as the reward of conduct that does not clearly distinguish the soldier above other men, whose bravery and gallantry have been proved in battle.

Recommendations for medals on account of service rendered in the Volunteer Army during the late war, and in the Regular Army previous to January 1, 1890, will, if practicable, be submitted by some person other than the proposed recipient, one who is personally familiar with all the facts and circumstances claimed as justifying the award, but the application may be made by the one claiming to have earned the decoration, in which case it will be in the form of a deposition, reciting a narrative description of the distinguished service performed. If official records are relied on as evidence proving the personal service, the reports of the action must be submitted or cited; but if these records are lacking the testimony must embrace that of one or more eye witnesses, who, under oath, describe specifically the act or acts they saw, wherein the person recommended or applying clearly distinguished himself above his fellows for most distinguished gallantry in action.

Recommendations for medals on account of service rendered subsequent to January 1, 1890, will be made by the Commanding Officer at the time of the action or by an officer or soldier having personal cognizance of the act for which the badge of honor is claimed, and the recommendation will embrace a detailed recital of all the facts and circumstances. Certificates of officers or the affidavits of enlisted men who were eye witnesses of the act will also be submitted if practicable.

In cases that may arise for service performed hereafter, recommendations for award of medals must be forwarded within one year after the performance of the act for which the award is claimed. Commanding officers will thoroughly investigate all cases of recommendations for Congressional Medals arising in their commands, and indorse their opinion upon the papers, which will be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army through regular channels.

When any enlisted man of the Army shall have distinguished himself in the service, the President may grant him a certificate of merit, on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the corps to which such man belongs.

Recommendations for a certificate of merit must originate with an eye witness, preferably the immediate commanding officer. Each case will be submitted separately, forwarded through the regular channels, and must be favorably indorsed by each commander.

Extra pay at the rate of \$2 per month, from the date of the distinguished service, is allowed to each enlisted man to whom a certificate of merit is granted.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

AN honest and faithful service of twenty years in the Army entitles a soldier to admission to the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.

When a soldier, by reason of long service, or disability contracted in the line of duty, desires to enter the Soldiers' Home, his company commander will so report, through Military channels, to the Adjutant General of the Army, giving all the details necessary for a full understanding of the case, including the date of each enlistment, with company and regiment. If the soldier be physically disabled, the report will be accompanied by certificates of disability. The papers will be referred to the Board of Commissioners of the Home, and if, in its opinion, the soldier is entitled to be-

come an inmate, the necessary authority will be given for his discharge at the place where he is serving. He may then proceed to Washington and report to the Board of Commissioners for admission to the Home.

Transportation to the Home will not be furnished except by authority of the Secretary of War, on the application of the Board of Commissioners; and in such cases the officers who pay the accounts will be guided by the regulations governing the payment of accounts for transportation of persons procuring artificial limbs, as prescribed in paragraphs 1467 to 1471, inclusive, except that the account will be referred to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home for repayment.

VOLUNTEERS IN THE NAVY.

What Captain Crowninshield has to say.

OF the Volunteer officers it is said that they rendered valuable services during the war, but that they can never be the equal in professional attainments of their brothers of the regular establishment for lack of the exhaustive training imparted to the latter.

A tribute is paid to the good work of the naval militia, in manning the coast defense stations, and the vessels of the auxiliary naval force, and furnishing material for crews for the auxiliary vessels serving with the regular fleet. But for crews aboard ship in active service, they furnished nothing more than material, and in the ordinary course most of them would have been enlisted as landsmen and nothing higher. All had to be thoroughly drilled, and even the officers, with exceptions, were found to be unqualified to act as instructors.

Captain Crowninshield does not wish to be understood as underrating the zeal of these men, but simply desires to point out fatal defects in the system. He shows that difficulty was experienced in mustering the men in, the department having no right to call upon them, and they, having no responsibility to the Navy Department, were not subject to orders. Therefore the bureau recommends the passage of the Cummings bill, which provides in substance for appropriations for the naval militia on an entirely different basis.

This would provide for the creation of a national naval reserve entirely under the control of the department, recruited from the seafaring classes, who would be compelled to serve in war times under penalty of desertion. The men would be required to report once a year for drill, for which they would receive one month's pay.

MEDALS OF HONOR INSTEAD OF PROMOTION.

ANOTHER recommendation is that the system of rewards by promotion be abolished and that medals of honor be substituted, so that officers may be rewarded without detriment to others.

Finally, the suggestion of the superintendent of the Coast Signal Service, that this should be made a permanent institution, is approved, as it will afford a skeleton at small cost around which a highly efficient service could be promptly built up upon the outbreak of war.

SOLDIERS' PAY.

LIEUTENANT W. H. Hay in charge of the arrangements or the subsistence of the volunteer troops while on furlough and muster out of all the Pennsylvanians, has completed his report to the Department at Washington. The expense of feeding the fifth, 1284 men, during their furlough and muster out was \$14,085.00.

The First, 897 men, received	\$4,477 00
" Second, 1,024 men, received	8,714 00
" Third, 866 "	3,937 50
" Fourth, 1,204 "	6,114 50
" Sixth, 992 "	3,062 50
" Ninth, 1,152 "	5,859 00
" Twelfth, 805 "	4,020 00
" Eigteenth, 827 "	2,067 50
" Battery A, 160 "	555 00
" Battery B, 169 "	253 50
" Battery C, 165 "	825 00
" City Troop, 80 "	200 00
" Governors' Troop, 94 men, received	470 00
" Sheridan " 95 "	237 50

In Memoriam.

LIST OF DEATHS

Occuring in the First Pennsylvania during its recent Volunteer Service.

Corporal Jacob S. Zane, Company G, died July 2, in Division Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Private Charles Dolan, Company E, died August 4, in Division Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Private William J. Kohring, Company E, died August 8, in Division Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Private Bernard Shapperkotter, Company D, died August 10, in Division Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Major and Surgeon Lawrence Savery Smith, died August 17, at Sea, on U. S. S. "Relief," en route Porto Rico to New York, of typhoid fever.

F. Peters, Company G, died August 26, in Sternberg Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Private Frank Marron, Company D, died August 28, in Hospital at Philadelphia, Pa.

Private George Elliot, Company D, died August 28, in Hospital at Philadelphia, Pa.

Private John S. Chatham, Company B, died September 8, in Strawberry Hospital, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Private James McGuire, Company C, died September, at home, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Private John A. Foley, Company F, died October, at home, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Private Van Zandt, Company E, fell from train and killed while traveling from Knoxville, Tenn., to Philadelphia, Pa., to rejoin his Regiment.

Private John B. MacIntyre, Company H, died September 13, of typhoid fever, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Private Howard A. Williams, Company A, died October 4, of typhoid fever, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Private Henry Kohl, Company A, died October 8, of typhoid fever, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Corporal Mack Morton, Company F, died October 30, of typhoid fever, in Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieutenant Henry Earnest Pearson, 1st Penna. Vol. Infantry, died December 22d, 1898.

Ninth Pennsylvania.

Company H, Corporal William Gilmartin, died July 2, at Chattanooga Hospital, of Typhoid Fever.

Company A, Private William F. Thomas, died July 4, at 3rd Division Hospital, Chickamauga, of Typhoid Fever.

Company A, Private John R. Thomas, died July 18, at 3rd Division Hospital, Chickamauga, of Typhoid Fever.

Company E, Private Barey Cohen, died July 28, at Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga, of Typhoid Fever.

Company F, Private Jacob A. Schmidt, died July 27, at Leiter Hospital, Chickamauga, on Typhoid Fever.

Company G, Sergeant Benjamin F. Savage, died July 30, at Chickamauga, of Typhoid Fever.

Company C, Private John J. Hasley, died August 6, at Chickamauga, of Typhoid Fever.

Company C, Private William Pointon, died August 8, at Chickamauga, of Typhoid Fever.

Company D, Private Lennard Deegan, died August 10, at Chickamauga, of Typhoid Fever.

Company G, Private Frank Detweiler, died August 10, at Chickamauga, of Typhoid Fever.

Company F, Private Jonah A. Jenkins, died August 10, at Chickamauga, of Typhoid Fever.

Company L, Private Valentine J. Armbruster, died August 12, at Regtl. Hospital, of Typhoid Fever.

Company A, Private Frank Fry, died August 12, at Chickamauga, of Typhoid Fever.

Company E, Captain Darius L. Miers, died August 28, at Parsons, Pa., of Typhoid Fever.

Company M, Private Charles F. Moore, died August 31, at Chickamauga, of Typhoid Fever.

Company M, Private Glen B. Chillson, died September 1, at Div. Hospital, of Typhoid Fever.

Company E, Private George Rhodes, died September 1, at City Hospital, Wilkesbarre, Pa., of Typhoid Fever.

Company K, Private Robert Klutz, died September 2, at Steuben Hospital, Ga., of Typhoid Fever.

Company B, Captain Denison Stearns, died September 6, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., of Typhoid Fever.

Company K, Private Frank Shaffer, died September 6, at Div. Hospital, Lexington, Ky., of Typhoid Fever.

Company D, Captain Oliver H. Bell, died September 9, at Div. Hospital, Lexington, Ky., of Typhoid Fever.

Company B, Private Henry Dietrick, died September 9, Wilkesbarre, Pa., of Typhoid Fever.

Company B, Private Carver W. Jackson, died September 9, at Harvey Lake, Pa., of Typhoid Fever.

Company L, Private Charles A. Stoffett, died September 21, at Stroudsburg, Pa., of Typhoid Fever.

Company F, Private Michael Trainer, died September 27, at Mercy Hospital, Wilkesbarre, Pa., of Appendicitis.

Company M, Private Draper T. Terry, died September 26, at Harrisburg, Pa., of Typhoid Fever.

Company C, Private John L. Powell, died October 21, at Pittston, Pa., of Typhoid Fever and Pneumonia.

Company M, Private James Mahoney, died October 22, at Towanda, Pa., of Pneumonia.

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RE-ENLISTMENTS.

The regiments of infantry, independent battalion of infantry, batteries of artillery and troops of cavalry, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, that entered the service of the United States in the War with Spain, will upon their muster-out of the United States service resume their respective places in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Commissioned officers of the National Guard, whose commissions have not expired, or have not been vacated by resignation or otherwise, during their absence in the service of the United States, will, at the expiration of thirty days after their muster-out of the United States service, return to duty in the National Guard in the same rank they held at the time of entry into the United States service.

Enlisted men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania who enlisted in the service of the United States, were honorably discharged from the National Guard and will be given opportunity to re-enlist in the State service, and if such re-enlistment occurs within sixty days after muster-out of the United States service, their service will be considered continuous in the National Guard.

Enlisted men of the National Guard, who did not enter the United States service, and whose terms of enlistment have not expired, or who have not been discharged from the National Guard, or have not been transferred to other organizations, will report to their respective commanding officers for duty. In cases where enlistments have expired between May 5th, 1898, and date of re-instatement of company in the National Guard, should the soldier re-enlist at time of such re-instatement he will be credited with continuous service.

Enlisted men who, since May 5, 1898, have been transferred to companies of the Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth or Twenty-first regiments infantry, Batteries "D" and "F," Second Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Second Governor's Troop, or Second Sheridan Troop of cavalry, and who desire to rejoin their former commands, will make application for re-transfer, and forward the same through regular channels to the Adjutant General. Where re-transfers are made from new organization to old organization, the commanding officer of new organization will require each enlisted man re-transferred to turn over to him all State property.

Commanding officers of regiments of infantry, independent battalion, companies of infantry, batteries of artillery and troops of cavalry, will be furnished with blank inspection rolls, direct from this office, and taking the inspection roll which they presented at Mount Gretna in May last as a basis, they will account for every officer and enlisted man reported on said roll, showing whether they entered the United States service, or not having entered the United States service whether they have been discharged, dropped from roll, or enlistment expired, or have been transferred to other commands, or still remain in service as members of original command.

Care will be exercised in giving date of enlistment in each case. Enlisted men who enlisted in the United States service will be accounted for as honorably discharged from the National Guard as of the date of muster-in to the United States service. No names should appear on this inspection roll that were not on the inspection roll presented at Mount Gretna in May last, and each officer and enlisted man reported on that roll must be accounted for on roll to be furnished at this time. These rolls will be forwarded through regular channels to this office.

Organizations will be recruited to at least the minimum, three officers and fifty enlisted men to each company of infantry, six officers and sixty-six

enlisted men to each battery of artillery, and five officers and fifty enlisted men to each troop of cavalry.

Blank muster-in rolls will be furnished direct on which the present members of the organization will be accounted for, also the former members who entered the United States service and who re-enlist in the National Guard, and in cases of such re-enlistment the date of re-enlistment will be that of muster-in of company, but the date of original enlistment in the National Guard and the fact that they have served in the United States service will be noted in the column of remarks. In enlisting recruits the date of enlistment will be date of muster-in.

Applicants for enlistment must be between eighteen (18) and forty-five (45) years of age, and not less than five feet four inches in height. Minors must not be enlisted without the written consent of father, only surviving parent, or legally appointed guardian.

Commanding officers of companies should as far as possible ascertain the number of men of the command who have been transferred to new organizations and who desire re-transfer, and so arrange in the recruitment of the company that the maximum of membership will not be exceeded.

Physical examination of enlisted men will be made to such an extent as will warrant the surgeon or physician conducting the examination in filling out the following certificate which is printed on the blank muster-in roll:

I CERTIFY that I have carefully examined the officers and enlisted men whose names are borne on this roll, and that, in my opinion, they are free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity which would in any way disqualify them from performing all the duties pertaining to military service.

Surgeons of the National Guard will be allowed per diem pay for one surgeon for one day for each company examined and certified to. Civilian Surgeons, where employed, will be allowed the per diem pay of an Assistant Surgeon (\$4.45) for each company examined and certified to.

Muster-in rolls will be made in duplicate, one copy to be retained, and one to be forwarded through regular channels to the adjutant General.

Field or staff officers only will act as mustering officers. Commanding officers of regiments will supervise the recruitment and muster-in of companies of their respective commands and provide for either field or staff officers to muster. Commanding officers of batteries of artillery, or troops of cavalry, when ready for muster, will report to Brigade Commander, who will make proper detail of

staff officer.

It will not be necessary to fill the complement of non-commissioned officers in making up the muster-in roll. The entire company can be recruited as privates. Appointment of non-commissioned officers can be made after muster-in.

Where vacancies exist in elective officers of companies no elections will be ordered to fill vacancies until the company rolls are completed and authority given from Adjutant General's Office to order elections. Vacancies existing in field officers will be filled by elections to be ordered from Brigade Headquarters, when proper authority is given from Adjutant General's Office.

First issue of clothing, quartermaster, and ordnance stores will be without requisition, and on the basis of not more than fifty-five men to each company of infantry and troop of cavalry, and seventy men to each battery of artillery. Requisitions will be required for subsequent issues. Campaign hats, woolen blankets, blanket bags, and great coats will not be issued at this time.

Field music of regiments will be restricted to two musicians for each company.



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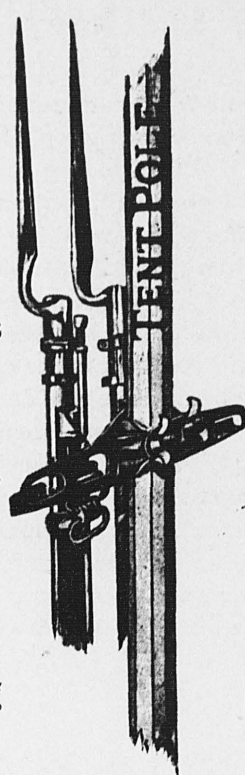
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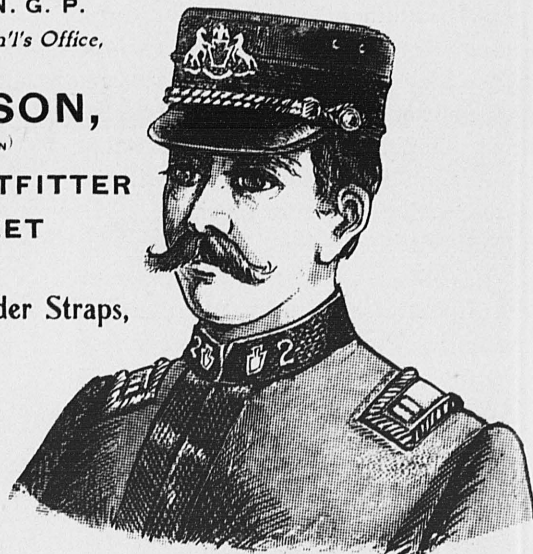
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